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## STANDARD BREEDS & VARIETIES OF CHICKENS

### II. CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN, ORIENTAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS CLASSES



**T**HE BREEDS AND VARIETIES of chickens discussed in this bulletin often have an unusual appeal, and a breeder who may be attracted first to such fowls by their unusual plumage or form may later develop a flock which has decided utility value. Thus the keeping of these classes of chickens contributes to pleasure and the possibility of ample reward as well. This bulletin discusses the qualities of the various breeds and varieties listed so that the inexperienced person may make a wise selection by reason of familiarity with the merits of each.

Because of the large number of breeds and varieties involved, it is possible to give only brief descriptions. Persons desiring more detailed information are referred to the American Standard of Perfection, a book published by the American Poultry Association and a guide by which fowls are judged. The office of the secretary is 655 West Third Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. There are also other good books on the market which give detailed descriptions as well as matters of general interest, together with numerous illustrations.

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# STANDARD BREEDS AND VARIETIES OF CHICKENS

## II. CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN, ORIENTAL, GAME, ORNAMENTAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS CLASSES

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### INTRODUCTION

CHICKENS combine qualities of economic value and ornamentation that cause them to have a wide appeal to persons interested in domestic animals. The relatively small size of chickens as compared with cattle, sheep, and hogs, makes them particularly adaptable to a variety of conditions and obtainable at low cost. The egg-laying and meat-producing qualities and the beautiful combinations of color patterns are factors that give chickens a very important place in animal breeding. Also, many chickens possessing beauty of plumage or form, or because of their rarity or unusual appearance, are kept and bred mainly for pleasure. It is this interest on the part of poultry breeders which accounts in a measure for the large number of standard breeds and varieties and for the great variation in type, color, and color patterns.

The breeds and varieties discussed in this bulletin include the Continental European, Oriental, Game, Ornamental, and Miscellaneous classes. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1506 deals with the American, Asiatic, English, and Mediterranean classes of poultry.

The purpose of this bulletin is to give poultrymen a brief discussion of the more important characteristics of the breeds and varieties listed below. From the list the reader will observe that there are bantams in several of the classes of the larger chickens and also classes of bantams for which there are no corresponding larger breeds.

<sup>1</sup> Resigned August 1936.

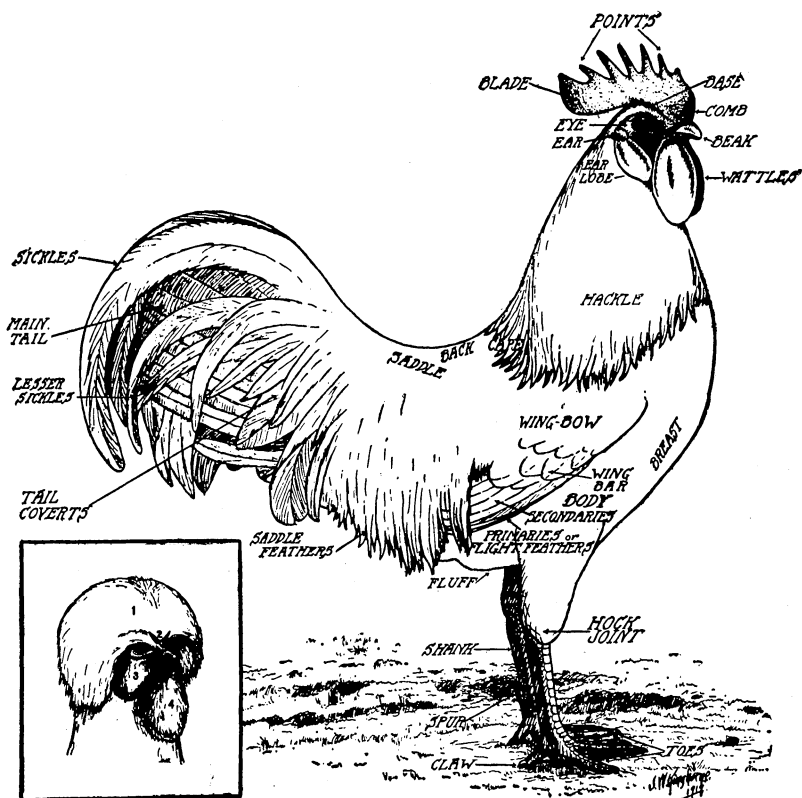


FIGURE 1.—Glossary chart giving the names of the various parts of a male fowl. Insert shows head of white Houdan male illustrating, 1, crest; 2, V-shaped comb; 3, muff; 4, beard

### CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN CLASS

The Continental European class contains the following breeds and varieties:

Breed	Variety	Size
Polish	White-Crested Black	Normal.
	Bearded Golden	Normal.
	Bearded Silver	Normal.
	Bearded White	Normal.
	Buff-Laced	Normal.
	Non-Bearded Golden	Normal.
	Non-Bearded Silver	Normal.
	Non-Bearded White	Normal.
Hamburg	Golden-Spangled	Normal.
	Silver-Spangled	Normal.
	Golden-Penciled	Normal.
	Silver-Penciled	Normal.
	White	Normal.
	Black	Normal.
Campine	Silver	Normal.
	Golden	Normal.
Houdan	Mottled	Normal.
	White	Normal.
Crevecœur	Black	Normal.
La Fleche	Black	Normal.
Faverolles	Salmon	Normal.

## POLISH

The Polish breed was formerly very popular in the United States, but with the increase in popularity of the Leghorns, interest in the Polish waned, although it is still somewhat popular as an ornamental fowl. There is considerable doubt about the origin of the Polish breed; although it probably originated in Poland, it is an accepted fact that the Dutch poultry fanciers of the eighteenth century were instrumental in perfecting the crest, which is a characteristic feature of the breed.

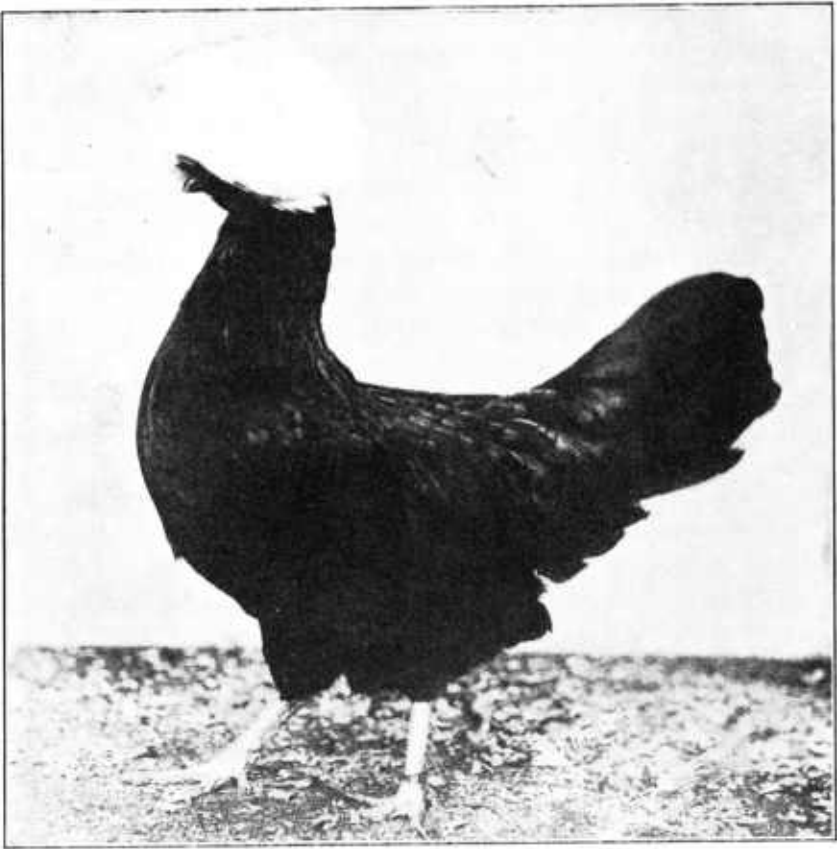


FIGURE 2.—White-Crested Black Polish, female

In type the Polish is much like the Leghorn. It has no standard weights, however, except in the case of Polish Bantams, which are in ounces: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20.

The body of the Polish should be symmetrical, of fair length with well-rounded breast, the back showing a distinct slope backward from the shoulders to the tail. The tail should be of good length, well spread, and carried low, and in the male should be well furnished with sickles and coverts.

As noted previously, a characteristic feature of all Polish birds is the presence of a crest surmounting the head. The crest adds

greatly to the beauty of the fowl, and it is very important that it be set squarely on the head with no tendency to droop. Some varieties of the Polish are bearded whereas others are not. The beard consists of a small tuft of feathers on the throat and side of the face of the fowl and extends well behind the eyes. The color of the skin in all varieties is gray or grayish white. The comb is relatively small and is V shaped. The ear lobes are white. The color of the egg laid by this breed is white and the Polish is known as nonbroody.

The **White-Crested Black Polish** is a nonbearded variety. The color of the plumage is black with a greenish sheen, except for the



FIGURE 3.—Buff-Laced Polish, male

crest, which is white. Such a combination of plumage coloration makes this variety strikingly attractive. The undercolor in all sections is slate. The beak is bluish black and the shanks and toes are dark slate. A White-Crested Black Polish male is illustrated on the title page.

The **Bearded Golden Polish** and the **Non-Bearded Golden Polish** of normal size and the **Non-Bearded Golden Polish Bantam** are three varieties that have the same color pattern. The male and female in each variety are identical in this respect. The plumage is golden bay, laced with lustrous black throughout except for the fluff, which is bay tinged with black, and the primary feathers, which are golden bay ending with tapering black ends. The feathers of the

breast are golden bay laced with lustrous black. The undercolor is slate throughout. The beak is dark horn, and the shanks and toes are slaty blue. The only difference among the varieties is indicated by the variety designation, one being bearded and the other two varieties nonbearded.

The **Bearded Silver Polish**, the **Non-Bearded Silver Polish**, and the **Bearded Silver Polish Bantam** have a beautiful color pattern very much like the golden varieties except that golden bay is replaced by white in the silver varieties. The undercolor is slate throughout in both sexes of the three varieties. The beak is dark

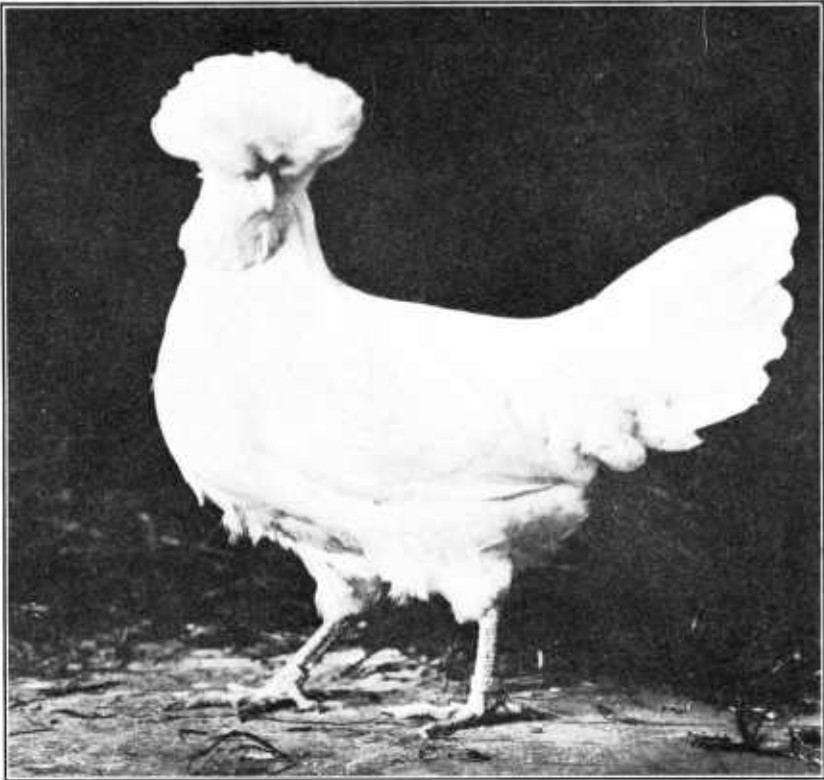


FIGURE 4.—Bearded White Polish, female

horn and the shanks and toes are slaty blue. The only other difference from the variety standpoint is the presence of a beard in one case and its absence in the other two cases.

The **Bearded** and **Non-Bearded White Polish** and the **Bearded** and **Non-Bearded White Polish Bantams** have white plumage color and white undercolor. The beak is dark horn, and the shanks and toes are slaty blue.

The **Buff-Laced Polish** and the **Buff-Laced Polish Bantam** are bearded varieties, the golden-buff plumage color being laced with a creamy-white buff. The sexes differ slightly in color pattern, some sections in the male being a somewhat richer buff than in the female.



The primary wing feathers of the female are golden buff without any lacing, whereas those of the male are laced, with an edging of creamy white on the outer ends only. The breast feathers of the male are of a richer buff color than in the female, but in both cases the feathers are laced with creamy white. The undercolor of both sexes is creamy white throughout. The beak is slaty blue and the shanks and toes are slaty blue.

#### HAMBURG

The Hamburg is probably the original rose-comb fowl and its ancestry dates back to the times of early poultry culture in Germany



FIGURE 5.—Bearded Golden Polish, male

and Holland. The birds are rather small sized, and the breed comprises several varieties which have very attractive color patterns. The plumage is rather close fitting and gives the Hamburg a very trim appearance. There are no standard weights for the breed and there are no bantam varieties.

In body type the Hamburg resembles the Leghorn very closely, has the same symmetrical shape, and is well set up. The body is carried nearly level with very little slope of the back line from the shoulders to the tail. The tail is carried at an angle of 40 degrees above horizontal and the feathers are long and well spread. All Hamburgs have rose combs, the spikes of which should be well devel-

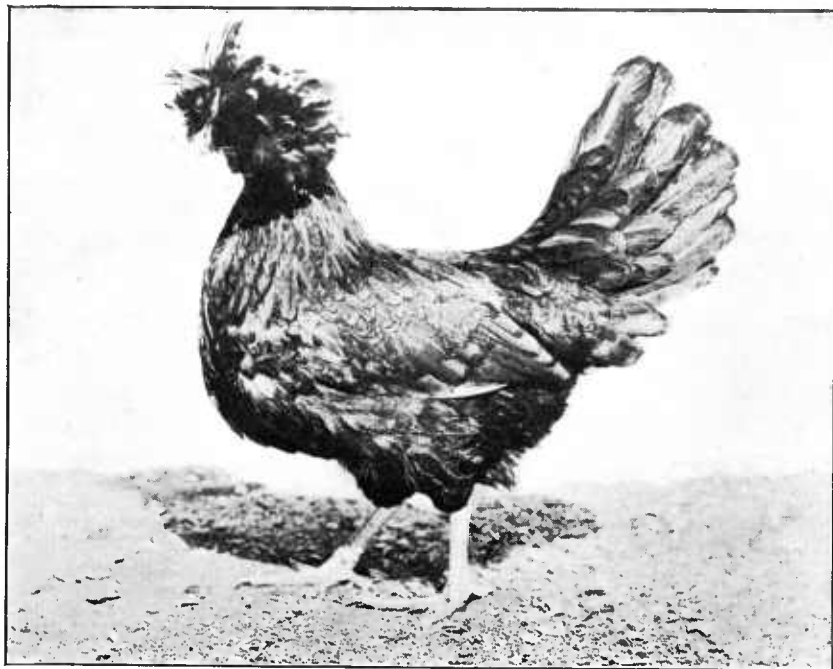


FIGURE 6.—Non-Bearded Golden Polish, female



FIGURE 7.—Non-Bearded Silver Polish, male

oped and turned slightly upward. The ear lobes should be of good size, white in color, and nearly round in shape. The color of the skin in all varieties is white. The color of the egg is white. Hamburgs are all known as nonsitters.

The **Golden-Spangled Hamburg** has an attractive color pattern, the plumage over the body being rich golden bay, each feather ending with an elongated, greenish-black spangle. The neck is golden bay in color with a greenish-black stripe running down the middle of each feather. The tail is golden bay, each feather ending with a greenish-black spangle. The saddle feathers of the male are

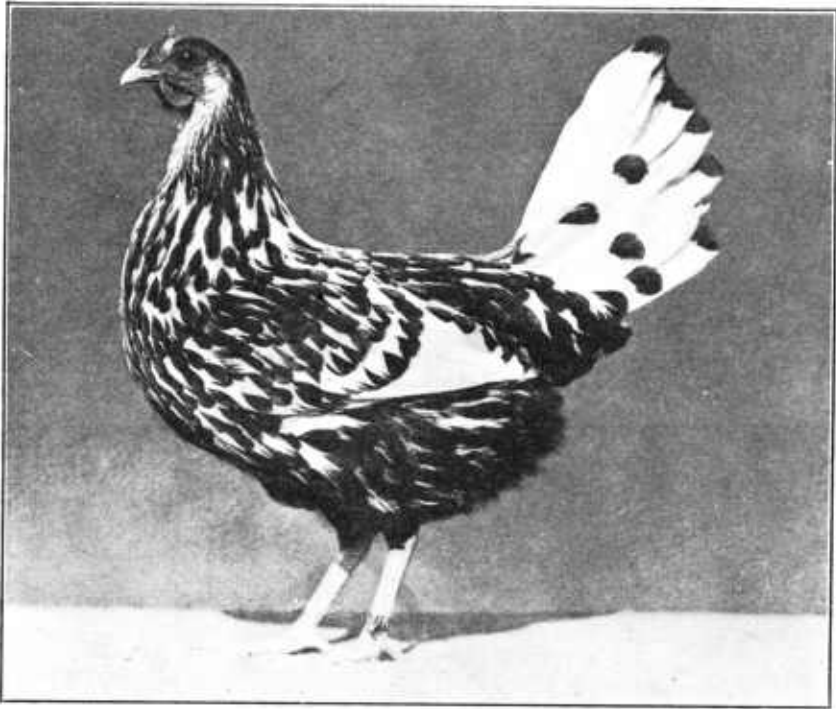


FIGURE 8.—Silver-Spangled Hamburg, female

lustrous, golden bay, with the characteristic spangle. The spangles of the wing coverts should form two distinct, black bars across the wing. In both sexes the primaries are golden bay, each feather being edged with black at the end. The secondaries are golden bay in the male, the lower feathers ending in lustrous, greenish-black, crescent-shaped spangles, whereas in the female each feather ends in the same kind of spangle. In the male the fluff is slate tinged with bay, and in the female it is slate tinged with gray. In both sexes the undercolor is slate. The color of the beak is dark horn and the shanks and toes are leaden blue.

The **Silver-Spangled Hamburg** is one of the most attractive of all fowls because of the striking effect of the combination of white and black over the entire body. It is therefore the most popular

variety of the Hamburg breed in America. The color pattern is essentially the same as in the case of the Golden Spangled, except that the feathers are white and black instead of golden bay, the tail feathers being white, each one ending in a greenish-black spangle, instead of the golden-bay tail of the Golden-Spangled variety. The fluff in both sexes is slate tinged with white, and the undercolor is slate throughout. The beak is dark horn and the shanks and toes are leaden blue.

The **Golden-Penciled Hamburg** is characterized by the penciled effect of the plumage. The color pattern of the male differs from

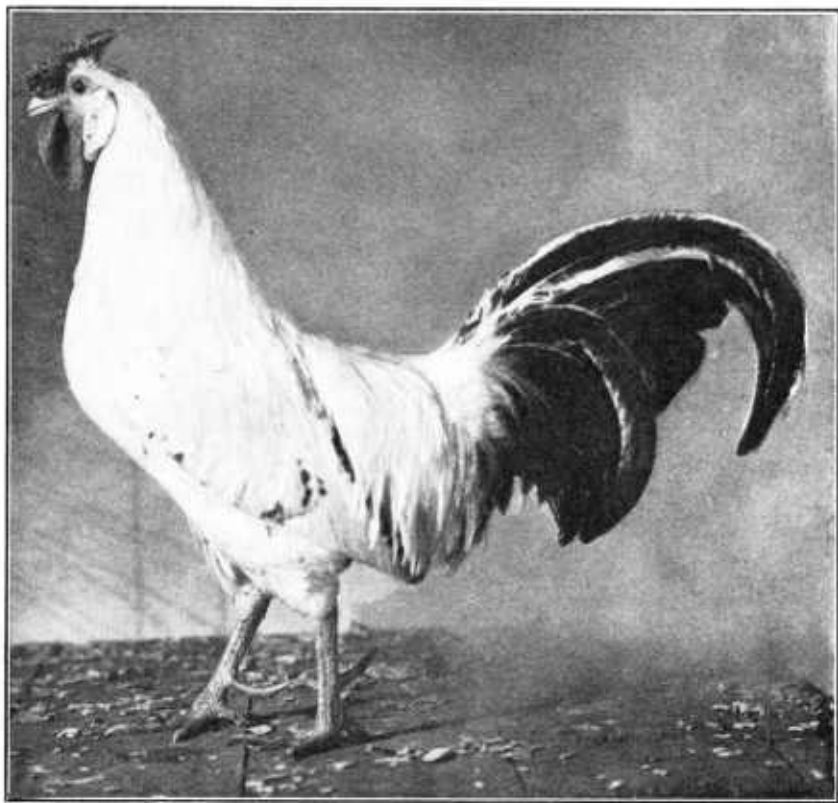


FIGURE 9.—Silver-Penciled Hamburg, male

that of the female. The general color of the male is reddish bay, except for the black tail feathers and the greenish-black sickles and tail coverts, which are edged with reddish bay. The upper webs of the wing coverts are slightly penciled with black bars. The upper webs of the primary wing feathers are black, the upper webs of the secondaries are reddish bay penciled with black, and the lower webs are reddish bay except at the end, where penciling from the upper web is carried across. The fluff in the male is black. The general color of the female is bay, the feathers being penciled transversely with parallel black bars. Also in the female the neck and primary wing feathers are bay without any penciling, and the wing

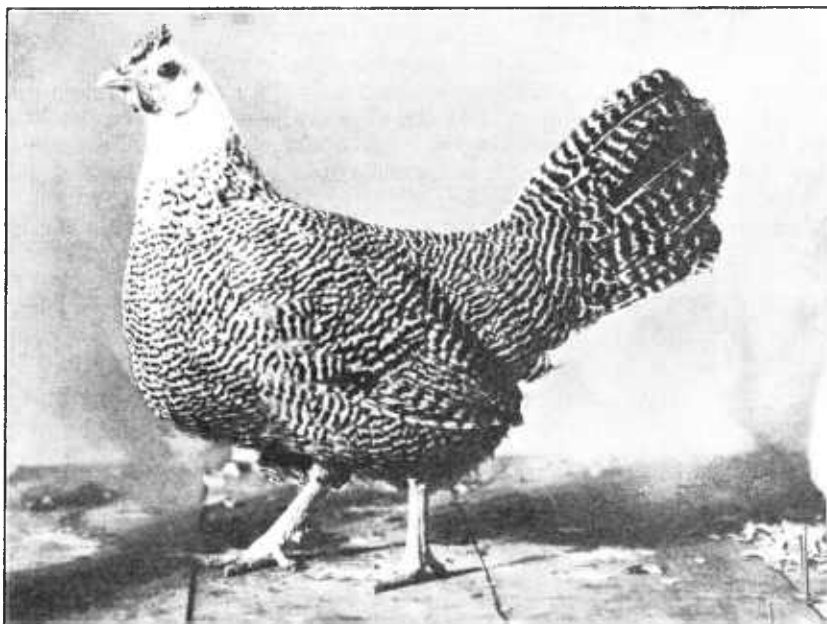


FIGURE 10.—Silver-Penciled Hamburg, female



FIGURE 11.—Black Hamburg, male

coverts and secondaries are bay penciled with greenish-black bars. The fluff is bay penciled with black. The breast of the male is rich, reddish bay, whereas that of the female is a bright bay, each feather being penciled across with parallel, greenish-black bars. The undercolor in all sections in both sexes is slate. The beak is dark horn and the shanks and toes are leaden blue.

The **Silver-Penciled Hamburg** practically duplicates the Golden Penciled except that the reddish bay is replaced by white. In the



FIGURE 12.—Silver Campine, male

male the neck is white, whereas in the female it is white except at the base, which is penciled across with narrow bars of greenish black. The secondaries of the male are black and have the upper webs black edged with white or gray, and the lower webs are white edged with a black stripe next to the quill, whereas the secondary wing feathers of the female are white, penciled with greenish black. The fluff of the male is slaty white and that of the female is white penciled with black. In the male the breast is white and in the female it also white, but each feather is penciled with greenish black. The undercolor in all sections of both sexes is slate. The beak is dark horn and the shanks and toes are leaden blue.

**The White Hamburg** has pure white plumage in all parts. The undercolor is white. The beak and shanks and toes are leaden blue.

**The Black Hamburg** is black in all sections, with the surface plumage a lustrous, greenish black. The undercolor in all sections is dull black. The beak and shanks and toes are black.

#### CAMPINE

The Campine breed takes its name from the Campine district of Belgium, where it was developed by commercial poultry keepers. This breed is very similar to the Penciled Hamburg in type and in color, but it has a single comb. It is also somewhat the same build as the Leghorn, though the body is inclined to be slightly deeper. It should be of good length, well rounded; the back should be of fair

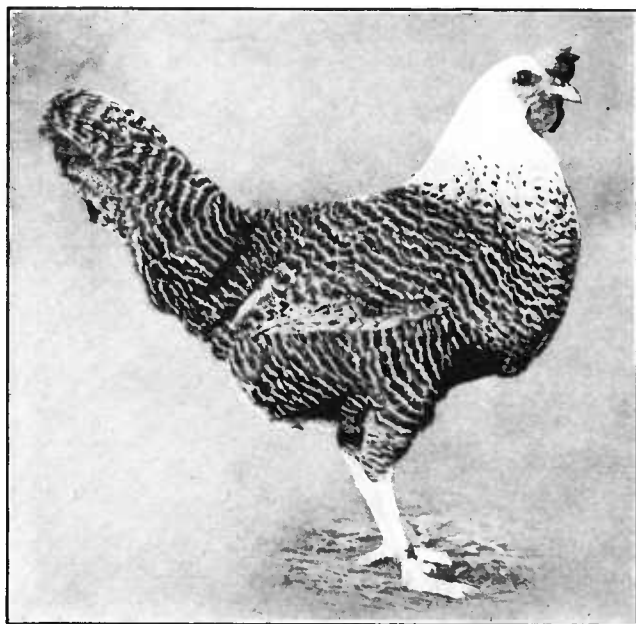


FIGURE 13.—Silver Campine, female

length, sloping slightly downward, and the tail well expanded and carried fairly low. The breast is deep and carried well forward. The standard weights, in pounds, are: Cock, 6; hen, 4; cockerel, 5; and pullet,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . The ear lobe is white. The eggs are white, and it is a nonsitting breed.

**The Silver Campine** has plumage of a greenish-black color, each feather being distinctly barred with white, the width of the black bars varying from two to four times the width of the white bars in different sections. In the male the white bars are slightly V shaped in the feathers of the wing bows, back, and tail. In the female these V-shaped bars appear in the wing bows and back. In other sections of the plumage color the white bars run straight across the feathers. The head of both sexes and the neck of the female and

the hackle of the male are white. The fluff is greenish black, barred straight across with white. The undercolor is slate throughout. The beak is horn color, and the shanks and toes leaden blue.

The **Golden Campine** has identically the same color pattern as the silver except that the white is replaced by golden bay.

#### HOUDAN

The Houdan is a French breed, taking its name from the village of Houdan. It is a rather popular breed in France and is kept to a certain extent in the United States for the production of table poultry. It is a bird of good substance with good length and depth of



FIGURE 14.—Mottled Houdan, male

body, making it well adapted for the production of meat. The back is long and of good breadth, sloping slightly toward the tail. In many respects the Houdan somewhat resembles the Dorking, an English breed. The standard weights, in pounds, are: Cock,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; hen,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; cockerel,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; and pullet,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ .

A characteristic feature of both the Houdan and the Dorking is the presence of a fifth toe, practically all other breeds and varieties of chickens having but four toes. The Houdan also has a well-developed crest and a beard. The comb is V shaped.

The **Mottled Houdan** has black plumage with about 1 feather in 2 to 1 feather in 10 tipped with positive white, depending on the section of plumage. The fluff is black, tipped with gray. The undercolor in all sections of both sexes is dull black. The ear lobes are



white. The color of the beak is dark horn; the shanks and toes are pinkish white, mottled with black.

The **White Houdan** is the counterpart of the mottled in type and has pure white plumage. The ear lobes are red. The beak, shanks, and toes are pinkish white.

#### CREVECŒUR

The Crevecœur is one of the oldest of the French breeds, but is not popular in the United States and therefore is kept to a very



FIGURE 15.—White Houdan, male

limited extent. It resembles the Houdan in type but is slightly larger. The standard weights, in pounds, are: Cock, 8; hen, 7; cockerel, 7; and pullet, 6. The plumage color is a rich, glossy black. The undercolor in all sections of both sexes is dull black. The eggs are white. The ear lobes are red. The comb is V shaped and there is a crest and a beard. The beak is black, shading to horn at tip, and the shanks and toes are black or dark leaden.

#### LA FLECHE

The La Fleche is another breed of French origin and, like the Crevecœur, is not very popular in the United States. The general type is somewhat like the Crevecœur; the plumage color is also solid black. On the other hand, the La Fleche has no crest or beard but has a V-shaped comb which is larger than that of either the Houdan or the Crevecœur. The standard weights, in pounds, are: Cock, 8½;

hen,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; cockerel,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; and pullet,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ . The La Fleche lays a white-shelled egg. The color of the beak is black; the ear lobes are white; the shanks and toes are black or dark slate color.

#### FAVEROLLES

The Faverolles is another breed which originated in France from original crossings of Houdan, Dorking, and Asiatic breeds. Faver-



FIGURE 16.—Salmon Faverolles, male

olles are known to have good meat-producing qualities and are of good size. The standard weights, in pounds, are: Cock, 8; hen,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; cockerel, 7; and pullet,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ . The body is deep and full and the breast is rather prominent. One outstanding characteristic of the bird is the presence of a beard and muffs. The comb is single, and there are five toes, as in the case of the Houdan. The color of the beak is horn, that of the shanks, toes, and skin white. The shanks and toes are partially feathered on the outside. The color of the egg is brown or tinted, and the Faverolles belong to the broody class.

The salmon is the only standard variety of Faverolles in the United States. In the male the beard, muffs, breast, body, fluff, and tail are black. The head, hackle, and saddle are straw colored, while the

outer portion of the back is reddish brown. The wing bows are straw colored and the rest of the wing is black and white. In the female the color of the head, neck, wing bows and coverts, back, and tail are salmon brown. The beard, muffs, body, fluff, and breast are cream color. The undercolor in both sexes is slate throughout.

#### ORIENTAL CLASS

The Oriental class contains the following breeds and varieties:

Breed	Variety	Size
Sumatra-----	Black-----	Normal and bantam.
Malay-----	Black-Breasted Red-----	Normal.

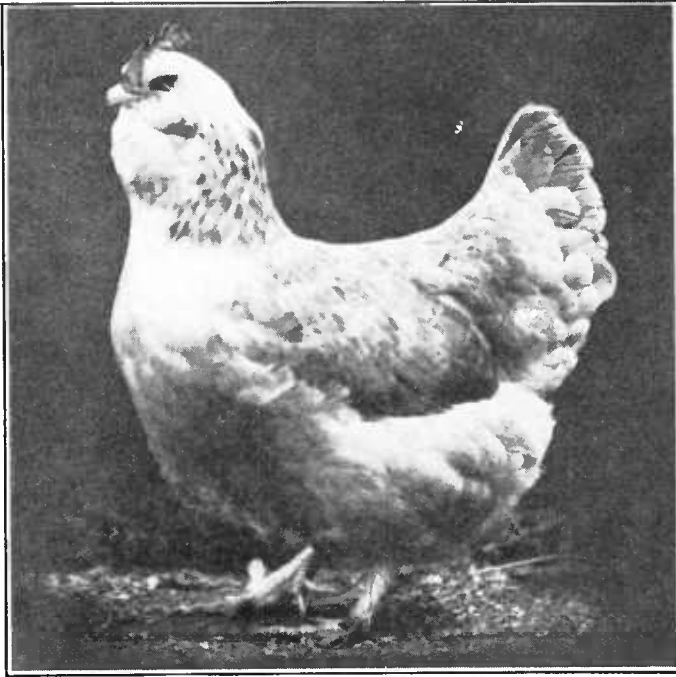


FIGURE 17.—Salmon Faverolles, female

#### SUMATRA

The Black Sumatra apparently originated in Sumatra. It is a bird of fair size, slightly larger than the Leghorn, and is characterized by having a long, drooping tail which is abundantly supplied with smaller sickles and coverts. There are no standard weights for the breed, but the body is of good length and fair depth. It has a small pea comb; the color of the beak is black, and the shanks and toes black or dark slate. The ear lobes are red. The color of the egg is white, and the bird is regarded as belonging to the broody class.

#### MALAY

The Black-Breasted Red is the only variety of the Malay breed although the larger sized variety has its counterpart in respect to plumage pattern in the bantam variety. The Malay apparently

originated in India and was improved considerably in England, although it has not met with very great favor in the United States. It is a breed of good size, the standard weights, in pounds, being: Cock, 9; hen, 7; cockerel, 7; and pullet, 5. The standard weights, in ounces, of the bantams are: Cock, 26; hen, 24; cockerel, 24; and pullet, 22. The Malay is an upstanding bird with a long neck and stands well up on its legs, the standard height of the larger-sized variety, in inches, being: Cock, 25; hen, 18; cockerel, 18; and pullet,

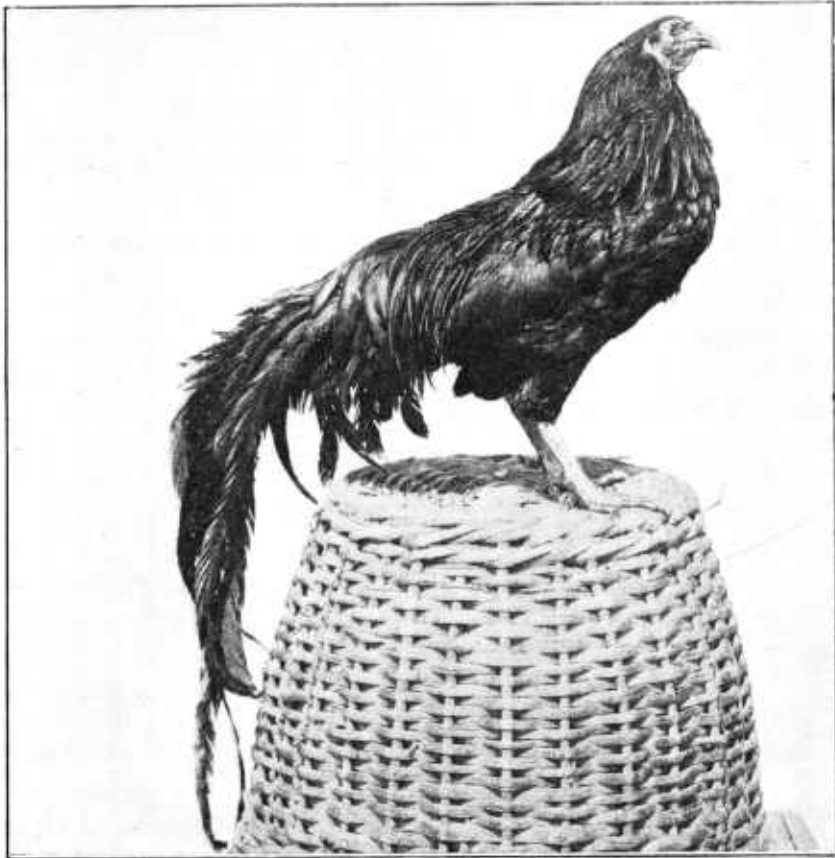


FIGURE 18.—Black Sumatra, male

15. This breed is characterized by a heavy crown which projects over the eyes, giving a rather bold appearance to the face. The color of the beak, shanks, and toes is yellow in both sexes. The color of the egg is brown and the breed belongs to the broody class.

The plumage of the male, for the most part, is black, although the head, hackle, wing bows, back, and saddle are red, which in some parts shades to maroon. The outer webs of the primary wing feathers and part of the webs of the secondary feathers are bay. The general color of the female is brown which varies in different parts from the ordinary brown shade to a cinnamon brown or even a darker shade. The feathers on the neck are dark brown

or brown striped with black. The tail is very dark brown or black. The undercolor of both sexes is slate tinged with brown.

#### GAME CLASS

The history of the various Game breeds has been more or less closely associated with the sport of cockfighting, which probably began to interest men from the time the first fowls were domesticated. It is well known that practically every country has shown considerable interest in cockfighting and many countries have developed

special races of fighting game fowls. The Games described in this bulletin, with the exception of the Old English Game Bantam, belong to what is known as the exhibition or modern Game class and is very distinct from the fighting or pit Game class.



FIGURE 19.—Black-Breasted Red Malay, male

dubbed (cut off) it should have a neat and smooth appearance; the comb and wattles of the cock bird should be dubbed. Games lay brown-shelled eggs and are classed as a broody breed.

The Game class contains the following breeds and varieties:

Breed	Variety	Size
Game-----	Black-Breasted Red-----	Normal and Bantam.
	Brown Red-----	Normal and Bantam.
	Golden Duckwing-----	Normal and Bantam.
	Silver Duckwing-----	Normal and Bantam.
	Birchen-----	Normal and Bantam.
	Red Pyle-----	Normal and Bantam.
	White-----	Normal and Bantam.
	Black-----	Normal and Bantam.
	Old English Black-Red-----	Bantam.
	Old English Spangled-----	Bantam.

The varieties of Games may be divided into two groups—varieties of the normal size and varieties of Game bantams, each variety of which is the miniature of its larger-sized variety. The varieties of the larger size have no standard weights, but have been developed to good size. The standard weights, in ounces, of the Game bantam varieties are: Cock, 22; hen, 20; cockerel, 20; and pullet, 18.

**The Black-Breasted Red Game** has dark plumage, the color of the male being darker in appearance than the female. In the male the body, breast, front of neck, and tail are black. The hackle is light golden, the back is bright red, and the saddle is light golden. The shoulders are black, the wing bows are red, and there is a black bar extending across the wing formed by the black wing coverts. The primary wing feathers are black except the bay-colored outer web of the lower feather. The secondaries are also black except for a part of the outer webs, which are bay. In the female the body color is ashy brown, the front of the neck and breast are light salmon; the color of the back is a grayish brown with a stippling of golden brown. The head of the female is golden and the back of the neck is golden, striped with black. The primary wing feathers are black and the tail is black except the tail coverts and the top feathers, which are brown. The shoulders, wing bows, coverts, and secondaries are grayish brown, stippled with golden brown. The ear lobes are red. In both male and female the color of the beak is horn, and the shanks and toes are willow green.

**The Brown-Red Game**, like the former and all other varieties of parti-colored Games, shows a marked difference between the general plumage color of the male and the female. In the male the head is orange and the body and tail are black. The front of the neck is black, laced with brown, the breast is black laced with lemon, and the hackle and saddle are lemon with a dark stripe running through the middle of each feather. The back and wing bows are lemon and the remainder of the wings is black. In the female the entire plumage is black with these exceptions: The head is lemon; the neck is also lemon with a narrow, dark stripe through the middle of each feather; and the breast is black, each feather being laced with lemon. The ear lobe in both sexes is dark purple.

**The Golden Duckwing Game.**—The color of the front of the neck, the breast, body, and tail of the male is black and the head and hackle are creamy white. The back and wing bows are golden, and the saddle is light golden. The shoulders are black, as are also the primaries, except the lower feathers, the outer webs of which are creamy white. The secondaries are mainly black, except part of the outer webs forming the wing bay, which are creamy white. In the female the head and neck are silvery gray, each feather of the latter having a dark stripe running through the middle. The front of the neck is reddish brown and the breast is a rich salmon. The shoulders, wing bows, secondaries, and the back are dark gray, stippled with a lighter gray. The primaries are dark brown. The tail is black, except the two top feathers, which are stippled with gray. The ear lobe is red in both sexes. The beak is horn color; the shanks and toes willow.

**The Silver Duckwing Game** is an attractive bird in which the plumage color of the male differs materially from that of the female.

In the male the front of the neck, the breast, shoulders, body, and lower thighs are black, and the head, hackle, back, and saddle are white or silvery white. The wing fronts are black and the wing bows are silvery white. The wing coverts are blue black, forming a bar across the wings. The primaries are black, with white on the outer webs of the lower feathers, and the secondaries are black, except the white part of the outer webs forming the wing bays. In the female the body and lower thighs are ashy gray, and the color of the head and neck is silvery gray, the feathers of the latter hav-

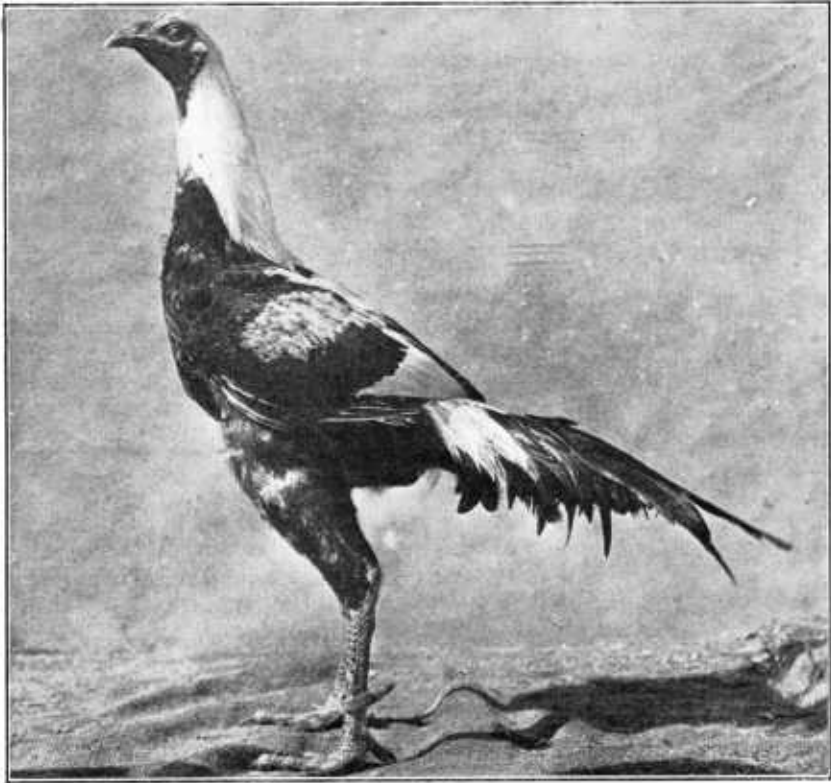


FIGURE 20.—Silver Duckwing Game, male

ing a black stripe through the middle. The back and the shoulders, wing bows, wing coverts, and secondaries are dark gray, finely stippled with lighter gray. The primaries are black, as is the tail except the two top feathers, which are light gray, stippled with darker gray. In both sexes the ear lobe is red, the beak is horn, and the shanks and toes willow.

The **Birchen Game** has a color pattern the exact counterpart of the **Brown-Red Game**, except that in the former the lemon or orange is replaced by white. The ear lobes are dark purple. The beak, shanks, and toes are black.

The **Red Pyle Game** has a slightly different coloration in the two sexes, the male having a more variegated color pattern than the

female. The general color of the plumage of the male is white, except that the head and back of the neck are orange; the wing bows are red, the outer webs of the primary wing feathers are bay, and part of the outer webs of the secondaries are red. The back is red and the saddle light orange. The general color of the female is white, except the head, which is golden. The neck feathers are white, edged with golden, and the breast is salmon color. The ear lobes are red. The beak, shanks, and toes are yellow.

**The White Game** is solid white throughout in both sexes. The ear lobes are red, and the beak, shanks, and toes are yellow.

**The Black Game** is solid black throughout with a greenish sheen and the under-color is dull black. The ear lobes are bright red. The beak, shanks, and toes are black.

**The Old English Game Bantams** differ materially from the modern or exhibition game bantams. They are a hardy breed, lacking both the length of leg and the long head of the exhibition Game. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 24; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20. This bantam has an appearance of great strength and power for its size and is very bold and alert.

**The Old English Black-Red Game Bantam** has a color pattern similar in many sections to the Black-Breasted Red Game Bantam but is darker in color. The head, hackle, and saddle of the male are orange red. The breast, body, and tail are black and the shanks and toes are pinkish white. The neck of the female is a golden orange; the breast is salmon; the body is ashy gray; and the back, wings, and tail are dull black, finely stippled with light brown.

**The Old English Spangled Game Bantam** has red wattles, a light-horn beak, and pinkish-white shanks and toes. The male has a dark-red hackle, saddle, and back, the feathers ending with a small



FIGURE 21.—Red Pyle Game, male



diamond-shaped, white spangle; the breast, body, and tail feathers are black, ending with a white tip. In the female the back of the neck is a golden red, striped with black, each feather ending with a small V-shaped, white tip; the breast and front of the neck are salmon, stippled with brown and tipped with white spangles. The back is black, stippled with brown, each feather ending with a white tip in this section as well as in the tail, which is also black.

#### ORNAMENTAL CLASS

The Ornamental class contains the following breeds and varieties of bantams:

Breed	Variety	Size
Sebright Bantam	Golden	Bantam.
	Silver	Bantam.
Rose-Comb Bantam	White	Bantam.
	Black	Bantam.
Booted White Bantam		Bantam.
Brahma Bantam	Dark	Bantam.
	Light	Bantam.
Cochin Bantam	Buff	Bantam.
	Partridge	Bantam.
	White	Bantam.
	Black	Bantam.
Japanese Bantam	Black-Tailed	Bantam.
	White	Bantam.
	Black	Bantam.
	Gray	Bantam.
Silkie		Bantam.
Mille Fleur Booted Bantam		Bantam.
Polish	White-Crested Black	Bantam.
	Bearded Golden	Bantam.
	Bearded Silver	Bantam.
	Bearded White	Bantam.
	Buff-Laced	Bantam.
	Non-Bearded Golden	Bantam.
	Non-Bearded Silver	Bantam.
	Non-Bearded White	Bantam.

#### SEBRIGHT BANTAM

The Sebright Bantam was originated in England early in the last century and has become somewhat popular in this country because of its unique ornamental quality. The body is low set; the breast is prominent, the back is short, the tail large and well spread. Altogether, the body has a very graceful outline and presents an attractive appearance. The breed has one outstanding characteristic in that the males are hen-feathered; that is, there is an absence of hackle and sickle feathers. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20. The comb is rose, with a spike slightly turned upward. In both varieties of this breed the comb, face, and ear lobes are purplish red. The beak is dark horn, and the shanks and toes are slaty blue.

The **Golden Sebright** is golden bay, each feather over the entire body in both sexes being evenly and distinctly laced with a narrow edge of lustrous black. The undercolor is slate in all sections.

The **Silver Sebright** has a plumage color which is silvery white throughout, each feather being distinctly laced with a narrow edging of lustrous black. The undercolor of all sections is slate. This combination of white and black gives the Sebright a very striking appearance, as in the case of the Silver Spangled Hamburg.



FIG. 22.—Black-Breasted Red Game Bantam, male



FIG. 23.—Black-Breasted Red Malay Bantam, male



FIG. 24.—Birchen Game Bantam, female



FIG. 25.—Red Pyle Game Bantam, male



FIG. 26.—Silver Duckwing Game Bantam, male



FIG. 27.—Silver Duckwing Game Bantam, female

## ROSE-COMB BANTAM

The Rose-Comb Bantam, especially the black variety, is one of the most attractive of all fowls. The birds of this breed are very stylish in appearance. The legs are short, the body very graceful in outline with slightly curved neck, short back, prominent breast, and gracefully carried tail. The rose comb is the crowning feature of the bird, with its spike turned slightly upward. The large, white ear lobe is another attractive feature. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20.

The two varieties, **Rose-Comb Black** and **Rose-Comb White**, are identical in every respect except in the matter of color. In the Rose-Comb Black the beak, shanks, and toes, as well as the plumage, are black, whereas in the Rose-Comb White they are pinkish white. The undercolor in the black is dull black. In both varieties the ear lobes are white.

## BOOTED WHITE BANTAM

The Booted White Bantam is a rather odd breed possessing characteristic feathering on the outer parts of the shanks and on the outside toes. Another characteristic feature is the presence of vulture hocks, which are produced by the presence, on the lower thighs, of long, stiff feathers projecting beyond the hock joint. It is a fairly upstanding bird of about the same general size as most of the other bantams. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20. The comb is single and the ear lobes bright red. The color of both male and female is pure white, while the beak, shanks, and toes are pinkish white.

## BRAHMA BANTAM

The Brahma Bantams are the counterpart of the larger-sized varieties of Brahma chickens. They are birds of rather compact appearance, the body being broad, deep, and of fairly good length. The tail is carried moderately low and altogether the birds are almost symmetrical in type. The pea comb is characteristic of the Brahmas. The ear lobes are red and the shanks and toes yellow. As in the case of the larger Brahma, the shanks and toes are feathered. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 30; hen, 26; cockerel, 26; and pullet, 24<sup>1</sup>.

The **Light Brahma Bantam**, for the most part, is white, the hackle feathers being black edged with white and the main tail feathers black. The primary feathers are black with white edging on the lower edge, and the lower web in the secondaries black, except the lower portion of the lower web, which is white; the white extends around the end of the feathers. The feathers on the shanks and outer toes are white and black, the black feathers being laced with white. The undercolor is bluish slate, shading into bluish white in the breast as the surface is approached.

The **Dark Brahma Bantam** is the counterpart of the larger Dark Brahma, in which case there is a distinct sexual difference in respect to the plumage color. In the male the plumage of the back and shoulders is silvery white, the feathers on the hackle and saddle being white striped with black. The rest of the body plumage, including the main tail feathers and sickles, is black. In the female



FIG. 28.—White Rose-Comb Bantam, male



FIG. 29.—Silver Sebright, male



FIG. 30.—Black Rose-Comb Bantam, female



FIG. 31.—Golden Sebright, female



FIG. 32.—Light Brahma Bantam, male



FIG. 33.—Dark Brahma Bantam, male



FIGURE 34.—Black-Tailed Japanese Bantam, male



FIGURE 35.—White Japanese Bantam, male



FIGURE 36.—White Cochin Bantam, male



FIGURE 37.—Black Cochin Bantam, male



FIGURE 38.—Silkie, male



FIGURE 39.—Non-Bearded White Polish Bantam, female

the plumage color is steel gray with soft, black penciling conforming to the shape of each feather. The neck is silvery white, the center portion of the feathers being black slightly penciled with steel gray. The main tail feathers are black, the two top feathers showing some penciling. The undercolor of all sections of both sexes is slate. The beak, shanks, and toes are dusky yellow.

#### COCHIN BANTAM

The Cochin Bantam is the counterpart of the larger Bantam and is characterized by a very massive appearance of the body, owing to the looseness of the feathering, which in the female is so profuse as to form a "cushion" at the base of the tail. The outer parts of the shanks and the outer part of the middle toes are covered with profuse feathering. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 30; hen, 26; cockerel, 26; and pullet, 24. The comb is single, the ear lobes are bright red, the shanks and toes are yellow. The beak is yellow except in the case of the partridge variety, in which the beak is dark horn shading to yellow.

The Buff Cochin Bantam has the plumage coloring of an even shade of rich, golden buff, which should be free from any shafting or mealy appearance.

The Partridge Cochin Bantam has sexual differences in plumage color. The male has a rich-red top color extending over the shoulders and back, the hackle, saddle, and back being striped with black; the rest of the body plumage, including the main tail feathers and sickles, is black. In the female the general color is a deep, reddish bay, each feather in most sections showing distinct dark penciling. The main tail feathers of the female are black with the two top feathers showing some reddish-bay penciling. The undercolor in both sexes should be slate throughout.

The White Cochin Bantam is entirely white throughout, free from any foreign color.

The Black Cochin Bantam is entirely black throughout, with a greenish sheen. The undercolor in all sections is slate.

#### JAPANESE BANTAM

The Japanese Bantams are characterized by a combination of extreme shortness of legs and back with extreme development of ornamental tail feathers. This gives the bird a rather distinctive appearance. The breast is full and well rounded, the back is very short, and the tail is carried well forward. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20. The legs and toes are free from feathers. The comb is single and large, and the ear lobes are red.

The Black-Tailed Japanese Bantam has the general plumage of the White Japanese, except that in the male the main tail feathers are black, and the sickle and tail coverts are black edged with white. In the female the main tail feathers are black except the two top feathers and the tail coverts, which have white edging. The undercolor is bluish white; the beak, shanks, and toes are yellow.

The White Japanese Bantam is entirely white, both in surface and undercoloring. The beak, shanks, and toes are yellow.

The **Black Japanese Bantam** is entirely black with greenish sheen on surface and dull, black undercolor. The beak, shanks, and toes are yellow.

The **Gray Japanese Bantam** has a sexual difference in plumage color. In the male the back is silvery gray; the saddle is silvery gray striped with dark; the breast and the front of the neck are black laced with silver gray, and most of the rest of the body and the tail are black. The head and hackle are silvery gray, except that in the latter the feathers are striped with dark. In the female the plumage color is largely black, the breast and front of the neck being black laced with white; the head and back of neck are white, in the latter the feathers being striped with black. The undercolor in both sexes is dark slate. The beak is yellow shaded with dark horn and the shanks and toes are yellow or dusky yellow.



FIGURE 40.—Mille Fleur Booted Bantam, female



FIGURE 41.—Mille Fleur Booted Bantam, male

#### SILKIE

The Silkie breed is different from all other chickens in that the fowls have a blue skin and a silky appearing feather formation. This difference in plumage is due to the fact that the web in the feathers is partially or completely lacking, giving the feathers a silky appearance. The Silkies are believed to have originated in Japan and are bred there largely as a novelty. There are no standard weights, though cocks should not weigh more than 3 and hens not more than 2 pounds each. The color of the plumage is white throughout. The comb, face, and wattles are purple; the comb is rose, and there is a fairly well-developed crest. The ear lobes are light blue and the beak is blue. The shanks and toes are leaden blue, with shanks and outer toes well furnished with silky feathers; there are five toes.

#### MILLE FLEUR BOOTED BANTAM

The Mille Fleur Booted Bantam has a characteristic appearance: it is low set with fairly compact body, short back, muffs, feathered

legs, and vulture hocks. The comb is single and the ear lobes are red. The wings are large and carried low; the tail is long, well spread, and carried very erect. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20.

In the male the general plumage color is red with the tip of each feather ending in a V-shaped, white spangle which is separated from the red portion of the feather by a black bar. The hackle, back, and saddle feathers are red, striped with black and tipped with a white spangle. The front of the neck, the breast, and the body are golden bay with a crescent-shaped bar of black separating the V-shaped, white spangle at the tip from the rest of the feather.

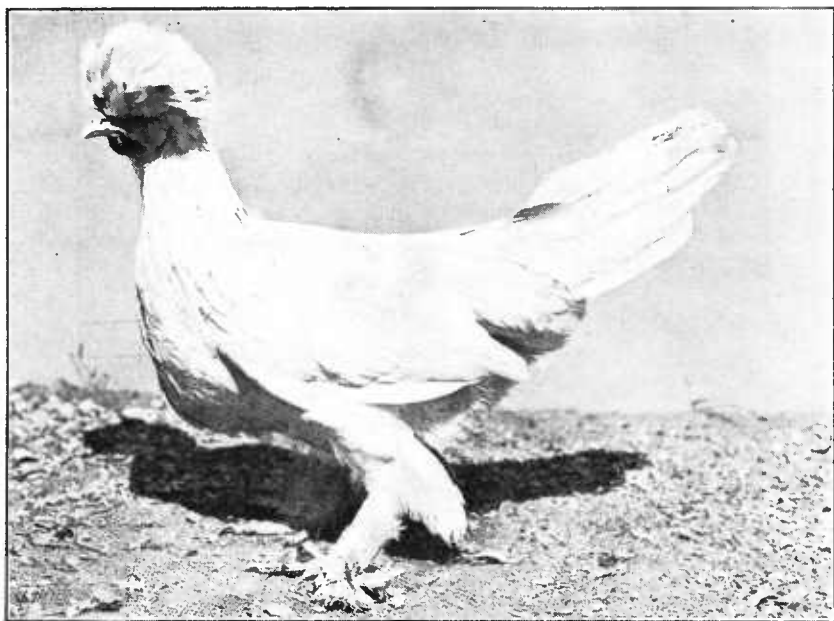


FIGURE 42.—Sultan, female

The wing bows are also red, tipped with white. The primary wing feathers are black edged with bay and white, and the secondary feathers are bay on the outer web and black on the inner web and are tipped with white. The tail, including the tail coverts and sickle feathers, is black tipped with white. The fluff is dull black mottled with white; the shank and toe feathers are black with white tips. The general color pattern of the female is rich, golden buff with a white, V-shaped spangle separated from the rest of the feather by a crescent-shaped black bar. The primary wing feathers are black, and the secondaries have their outer webs light golden buff and their inner webs dull black tipped with white. The main tail feathers are dull black, tipped with white, as are also the shank and toe feathers. The undercolor of both sexes is slate throughout which shades to a buff at the base of the feathers. The comb in both sexes is single, and the ear lobes red. The beak is horn color, the shanks and toes slaty blue, and the bottom of the foot yellow.



## POLISH BANTAM

The Polish bantams include the following varieties: White-Crested Black, Bearded Golden, Bearded Silver, Bearded White, Buff Laced, Non-Bearded Golden, Non-Bearded Silver, and Non-Bearded White. These bantams are counterparts of the larger-sized Polish and are described in the Continental class.

## MISCELLANEOUS CLASS

The Miscellaneous class contains the following breeds:

Breed	Size	Breed	Size
Sultan	Normal.	Frizzle	Normal.



FIGURE 43.—Frizzle, female

## SULTAN

The Sultan is not a particularly popular breed in America but has certain rather distinct characteristics, including a small V-shaped comb, a rather large crest, muffs, and beard, five toes and vulture hock, as well as heavy shank and toe feathering, including feathering of the middle and outer toes. The plumage color is entirely white. The ear lobes are bright red. The beak is pale, flesh color, the shanks and toes slaty blue. There are no standard weights.

## FRIZZLE

The Frizzle breed is characterized by a very peculiar development of the feathers, which show a tendency to curve backward or upward at the ends. This is the outstanding characteristic which makes the breed unique; otherwise it is of little interest. The comb is single. The color of the feathers may be solid black, white, red, or bay. The only requirement governing plumage color is that each individual must be of one color and that when the birds are shown in pairs, trios, or pens the individuals shall match each other in color.